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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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January 8, 1918, Temperature 6 a.m. 47° 2 p.m. 54°
Humidity 10° 16°

January 8, 1917, Temperature 6 a.m. 43° 2 p.m. 47°
Humidity 85° 34°

WATHER FORECAST
FAIR.

Barometer 30.36.

7848 日六廿月一十

TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1918.

二拜禮 號八月一英港

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\$36 PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SHIPPING DISASTER AT WOOSUNG.

Only One Foreigner Saved.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

Shanghai, January 8.
The Chi-sa Merchants steamer Poochi, outward bound from Ningpo to Wanchow, sank on Saturday outside Woosung as the result of a collision with the Hsiao-fung, inward bound from Foochow.

The Chief Engineer, Mr. Scott, was the only foreigner saved. One hundred and fifty Chinese passengers and crew are estimated lost. Many, being frozen, died after being rescued.

The Hsiao-fung arrived on Saturday night with twenty-seven frozen bodies, including that of the Second Engineer, Mr. Knox. Captain Mackie; the mate, Mr. Hetherington; and the Chinese Second Engineer are missing.

[Reuter's Telegrams.]

UNIVERSAL APPROVAL OF MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH.

Described as the Most Important State Document of the War.

London, January 7.
Commenting on Mr. Lloyd George's speech, the Daily Mail says:—We can never offer better terms. Mr. Lloyd George's allusion to Germany's need of raw materials after the war is a reminder that while we command the sea it is possible to harden our price.

The Daily News says that the nation can go forward with a clear conscience and a firm purpose. We have laid down the lines of a clean peace.

The Daily Express says that Germany finds herself taken seriously and it is a supreme test of her sincerity.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, in a speech at Glasgow, said that the speech was the expression of the mind of a man who saw all the problems that would have to be settled when the clouds lifted.

The Daily Chronicle says that the vital goal is the prevention of a future war and the establishment, with that object, of an effective League of Nations. The terse triple formula with which the speech concludes may go out to the world as the Empire's message. It is endorsed by the sister nations of our great Commonwealth.

The Times says that the speech is the most important State document issued since the declaration of war. To attain a League of Nations we are ready to fight to the death and employ the control of raw materials which is among the most potent weapons of Allied democracies.

Profound Impression in France.

London, January 7.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that Mr. Lloyd George's speech has profoundly impressed all circles in France, especially labour. The French press unanimously hail it as the most important speech of the head of any Government during the war.

What America Thinks.

London, January 7.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington, telegraphing on January 6, says that official circles generally approve of Mr. Lloyd George's speech for its moderation and clearness. One official said that the Premier has taken the statements of British, French and Italian political leaders, and even President Wilson's, and developed them more sharply than originally formulated. The American Press widely comments on the speech as a timely and decisive step, clarifying the position of the Entente Powers, which must be met before any peace-gathering is thinkable.

The Sun says that the statement tells the Germans squarely that the peace they desire is attainable without national destruction or intolerable humiliation.

The New York Times says it is impossible to exaggerate the pledge to stand by the French Democracy till death. We can imagine no more appalling blunder than the failure to support the French demand for Alsace Lorraine to be restored.

German Criticism of Germany.

London, January 7.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that Professor Roederer, writing in the Berlin Post, ridicules the German idea that Britain went to war to get rid of Germany's commercial competition, and America to secure her foreign investments. "Britain and America are waging war to remove the war peril from the world. Germany's actual readiness for peace must be manifested more concretely than by general ambiguous declarations."

Allied Premiers to Confer.

London, January 7.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that the Allied Premiers will shortly confer in Paris.

What the German Press Says.

London, January 7.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the Voerische Zeitung describes Mr. Lloyd George's speech as the first tangible British peace offer, but peace at the expense of Germany's Allies and the return of the German Colonies in exchange for the strengthening of the British position in Asia is unacceptable.

The Koeltische Zeitung says that Mr. Lloyd George's tone has changed, but the old Imperialistic aims are wholly maintained.

The Lokal Anzeiger says the old desire to smash Germany for ever is apparent, and the answer will be given by submarines and the German troops on the Western Front.

OPERATIONS NEAR ADEN.

London, January 7.
The War Office says it is reported from Aden that a strong reconnaissance in the direction of Hattum and Jahir resulted in the destruction of Hattum's defences. The enemy's casualties were severe.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIAN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Suggestions Regarding Persia.

London, January 7.

A Petrograd message states that M. Trotsky has sent a Note to Persia offering to negotiate for the removal of Russian troops from Persia if Turkey agrees to do likewise. It is proposed that Persia should communicate with Turkey on the question.

Other Belligerents Silent.

London, January 7.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that the Heads of the Quadruplice Delegations at Brestlitovsk have jointly sent a wireless message to the President of the Russian Delegation pointing out that the period of ten days allowed for other belligerents to decide whether they will participate in the peace negotiations expired on January 4 and that no declaration regarding participation has hitherto been received from any other belligerent.

A Split in Germany.

London, January 7.

A split between the Pan-German annexationists and the more moderate elements in Germany over the Brestlitovsk negotiations is evidenced by a violent attack by the Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung on Herr von Kuhlmann, to whose conduct of the negotiations it attributes General von Ludendorff's reported intentions to resign. The journal doubts whether the Army Command can any longer co-operate with Herr von Kuhlmann. It declares that "Renunciations in the East" is Herr von Kuhlmann's watchword, and that renunciations in the West must follow. Germans must now choose between General von Hindenburg and General von Ludendorff or Herr von Kuhlmann and Count Hertling.

General von Ludendorff's resignation was not heard of in London until Berlin announced that the report was not in accordance with facts.

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

An Honour for Lady Lugard.

London, January 8.

A forty-six page Gazette contains the names of the recipients of various grades of the Order of the British Empire for war services, headed by Dame of the Grand Cross, which has been conferred upon Queen Alexandra.

Seven Knights of the Grand Cross include Sir Arthur Lee, Director of Food Production, and Sir William Plender Wingate, High Commissioner of Egypt.

Five Dames of the Grand Cross include Viscountess Northcliffe.

Sixty-eight Knights Commander include Mr. William Goode, Hon. Secretary to the National Committee of Belgian Relief; Mr. Alexander Grale, Managing Director of the Fairfield Shipbuilding Company; Mr. John Lloyd, Director-General of Recruiting; Mr. James McKenna, Managing Director of Vickers; Mr. Bodarick Jones, Managing Director of Reuter's; Mr. Charles Stewart, Public Trustee; Major General Lee Stack, Acting Sirdar.

Fourteen Dames Commander include Lady Lugard, Founder of the War Refugees Committee.

Two hundred and seventy-two Commanders include Miss Stevenson, private secretary to Mr. Lloyd George. There is a long roll of officers and members of the Order.

Colonial Honours Later.

London, January 7.

In order to meet the convenience of the Dominions and Colonies in view of the present slowness of communications, it has been arranged to defer until a later date, probably March 1, the notification of lists of appointments to the Order of the British Empire in respect of services in or for the Dominions and Colonies.

ALLIED SHIPPING LOSSES DECREASING.

London, January 7.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that the Ministry of Marine has published diagrams showing that the losses of Allied merchantmen owing to submarine warfare have steadily decreased since July. The measures taken after the serious crisis, which culminated in April, 1917, so reduced the losses that the situation in December, 1917, was better than in December, 1916. The losses of supply ships were reduced to 1.4 per cent, and this was especially owing to convoying. The results of the destruction of enemy submarines were also encouraging and the losses based on certainties had steadily increased since the end of September, 1916, and were, during the last quarter of 1917, nine times greater than during the corresponding period of 1916. The decrease in the losses by submarine warfare were due, not to a reduction of floating tonnage, but to new measures.

QUEBEC'S LOYALTY APPRECIATED.

London, January 7.

His Majesty the King has replied to the message regarding the participation of the people of Quebec in the war, expressing his cordial thanks. His Majesty does not doubt that he may count on the determined participation of the people in the war and fervently joins in their prayer that our righteous cause be crowned at an early date with a victorious and lasting peace.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, January 7.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, states:—There is hostile artillery firing south-east of Messines.

London, January 7.

A French communique states that there was a most intense artillery duel during the night-time on the right bank of the Meuse, in the Bexonvax and Les Obambrettes region. Five enemy aeroplanes were brought down.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

A SWISS TRAIN BOMBED.

London, January 8.

Reuter's correspondent at Bern, writing on January 6, says that an invisible aviator of unknown nationality bombed a Swiss railway train near Lake Neuchâtel. There were no casualties. The windows of the train and some telegraph wires were destroyed.

A DAY OF INTERCESSION.

London, January 8.

According to Royal Proclamation, January 6 was observed as a Day of Intercession at the churches of all denominations throughout the land. Hospital and training camps held special forms of prayer and thanksgiving. In several instances the Volunteers attended the churches and military bands assisted the choir. The public houses were voluntarily closed all-day long. There were intercession services at some of the cinemas and a message to the Premier was screened at others.

GERMANY RECOGNISES FINLAND.

London, January 7.

Germany has recognised the Finnish Republic.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH.

Warmly Received by the Newspapers.

London, January 7.

The newspapers warmly receive Mr. Lloyd George's statement as a welcome clear and final announcement of Britain's irrevocable minimum. The labour leaders like Mr. Thomas and Mr. Snowden, in addition to Mr. Henderson, are unanimous in their approval as bringing peace wonderfully nearer and clearing up misunderstandings. They believe that hardly any of the points could not be settled by a Conference. The "Daily Telegraph" says the speech is at once a challenge and an invitation, which must be answered by the nations will draw the irresistible conclusion that Count Hertling and Count Czernin will not speak out because they dare not disclose their real intentions. No passage will excite greater anger in Germany than that "self-determination" could be applicable to her lost colonies, for but few tribal assemblies, whether in Africa or Australasia will betray any desire to return beneath the sway of the German taskmaster. The "Morning Post" says: "We shall not achieve peace through weakness, but only strength. Until Germany abandons her upshot and makes reparation to France and Belgium, there can be no thoughts of peace. Germany will never abate her lust and distrust of the British Empire until defeated."

Congratulations from France.

Paris, January 6.

M. Clemenceau has sent a message to Mr. Lloyd George conveying heartfelt congratulations of all Frenchmen on his admirable speech, in which the true facts are so happily assembled.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS AND PEACE.

Amsterdam, January 6.

The German Reichstag Socialists met in Berlin to-day and discussed the difficulties connected with the peace negotiations. It is expected that the conference will urgently request the German Government to notify the Russian Government that the former returns to the original peace proposals of no annexations, no indemnities, as nobody in Russia will accept the present terms. "Vorwärts" says to-day's meeting is the most important since August 1914. The "Rheinische Westfälische Gazette," Krupp's organ, hears from Berlin that the peace negotiations may be renewed in a neutral capital. Copenhagen, Christiania and The Hague are mentioned. This indicates a considerable modification of the German Government's attitude.

Petrograd, January 6.

M. Trotsky starts for Brestlitovsk to-night, accompanied by the Russian peace delegation.

BRITISH AVIATION WORK.

London, January 6.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says: Despite the weather yesterday we dropped half ton of explosives and fired six thousand machine gun rounds on troops and other targets. We dropped half a ton of bombs last night Bamsneschin aerodrome, obtaining direct hits; also on stations and billets. We dropped a ton of bombs on Confans station and sidings, causing a large explosion and fire. A further half a ton was dropped on Courcelles station.

HONGKONG'S GIFT TO HALIFAX.

London, January 7.

The High Commissioner of Canada has received from the Crown Agents for the Colonies, Hongkong's contribution of £10,000 to the Halifax Relief Fund. The High Commissioner on behalf of the Government of Canada, expressed the warmest appreciation of the action of the Hongkong Government, of which he notified Sir Robert L. Borden by cable.

ITALY'S BIG ARMY.

Paris, January 6.

The "Matin" says that in an interview the Italian Finance Minister stated that 4,320,000 Italians allowing for reduction through losses are in field.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE GUATEMALA EARTHQUAKES.

London, January 7.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that further earthquakes at Guatemala City complete the destruction of the remaining parts of the City and have caused three hundred more deaths.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, January 4.

Silver stands at 441. There is a scarcity of offerings and the market is steady.

PROBLEMS OF THE FUTURE.

London's Conjectures on Leading Questions After War.

London, November 1.—There are some financial problems connected with the war, with which it might be very interesting to deal, in the sense of their operation after the arrival of peace. What, for example, is to be the final result upon impoverished Europe of such huge expansions in note circulation as have occurred in Russia, Germany, and France—to say nothing of the growth which has taken place in our own country? And again, how are these nations, when the after-effects of war are felt, also to bear the strain of their enormous debts?

Finally—if there is such a thing as "finally"—the problems to arise after the war—what is to be the system of settling international balances when peace arrives, and many of the countries if Europe are so heavily indebted to the United States, and when, moreover, the indebtedness must increase for a time, owing to the huge demand for raw materials from your country? These are problems, however, which can only be glanced at for the moment. The nature of their solution will depend largely upon the character of the ending of the war itself. This is true, not only because of the position which a victorious belligerent would occupy, as compared with a defeated power, but because as much depends on the spirit with which the work of financial reconstruction is begun.

Three Kobe "Boys."

The Japan Chronicle says:—We have received news of three Kobe boys who are serving their country. These are the three sons of Mr. F. W. Gotch, Tommie, as he will be known to some readers, is now a Captain in the Royal Engineers, and has been about two years in France, his special job being mobile searchlight in conjunction with anti-aircraft batteries. Geoffrey has been until recently a 2nd lieutenant in the Artillery, working heavy howitzers on the line near Arras. He has now transferred into the Royal Flying Corps and has been sent to England for a course of three months' training. Ralph, the youngest boy, leaves Bournemouth at Christmas, and is going into the Royal Aviation Service.

DON'T FORGET.

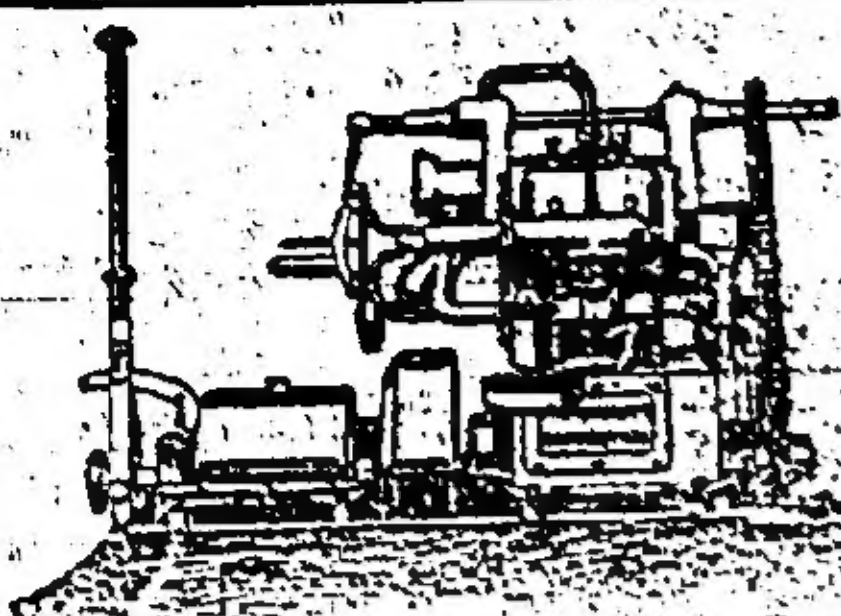
TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—graph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Hongkong University—Course of Degradation.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—graph—9.15 p.m.

NOTICES.



THORNYCROFT AND KELVIN MARINE MOTORS.

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No Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of Death,
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at night coughing and gasping for
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NOBBS' ASTHMA CURE
will give you certain, prompt relief,
and ensure a good night's rest. This is the
only genuine cure for Asthma, discovered
by Mr. NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and
a sufferer for many years. It will, if taken
when necessary, effect a radical cure of
this entirely incurable malady.
Obtainable at Messrs. A. S. WATSON
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Medicine Vendors.
Price: \$2.50 per bottle.

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WARE, MERCHANDISE, Wholesale
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Zinc, and all kinds of General Store-
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THE RAILWAY PASSEN-
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to ACCEPT RISKS against
FIRE at Current Rates.
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General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1918.

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J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

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P. O. PEUSTER, Manager.

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A first-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location within the vicinity of all the
principal Banks. Noted for the best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and Cleanliness.
Cuisine under European Supervision.
A first-class string orchestra renders selections from 2.30 P.M. to 11.30 P.M.

Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping People.
For further particulars apply — W. BARKER, Manager.

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J. WITCHELL, Manager.

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The Hotel now offers, for Residents and Tourists, excellent accommodation. Large dining room
facing the Sea. It has been entirely renovated throughout and is now up-to-date
in every respect. Large and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements, Hot and Cold Baths,
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EXCELLENT CUISINE.

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(Late Grand Hotel, Southampton, England, and
Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.K.)

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CONDITIONS OF THE SKIN OF LIKE CHARACTER

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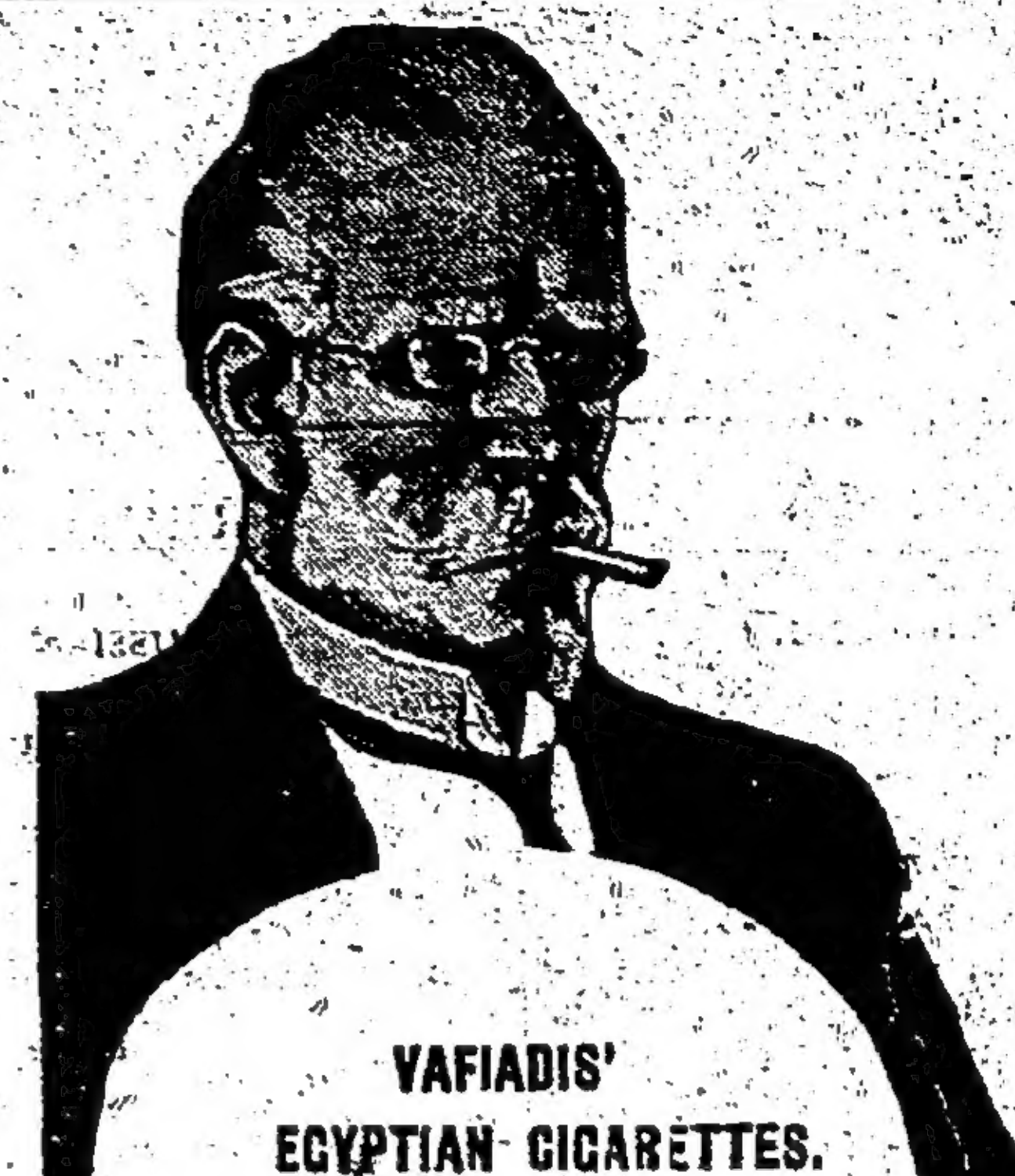
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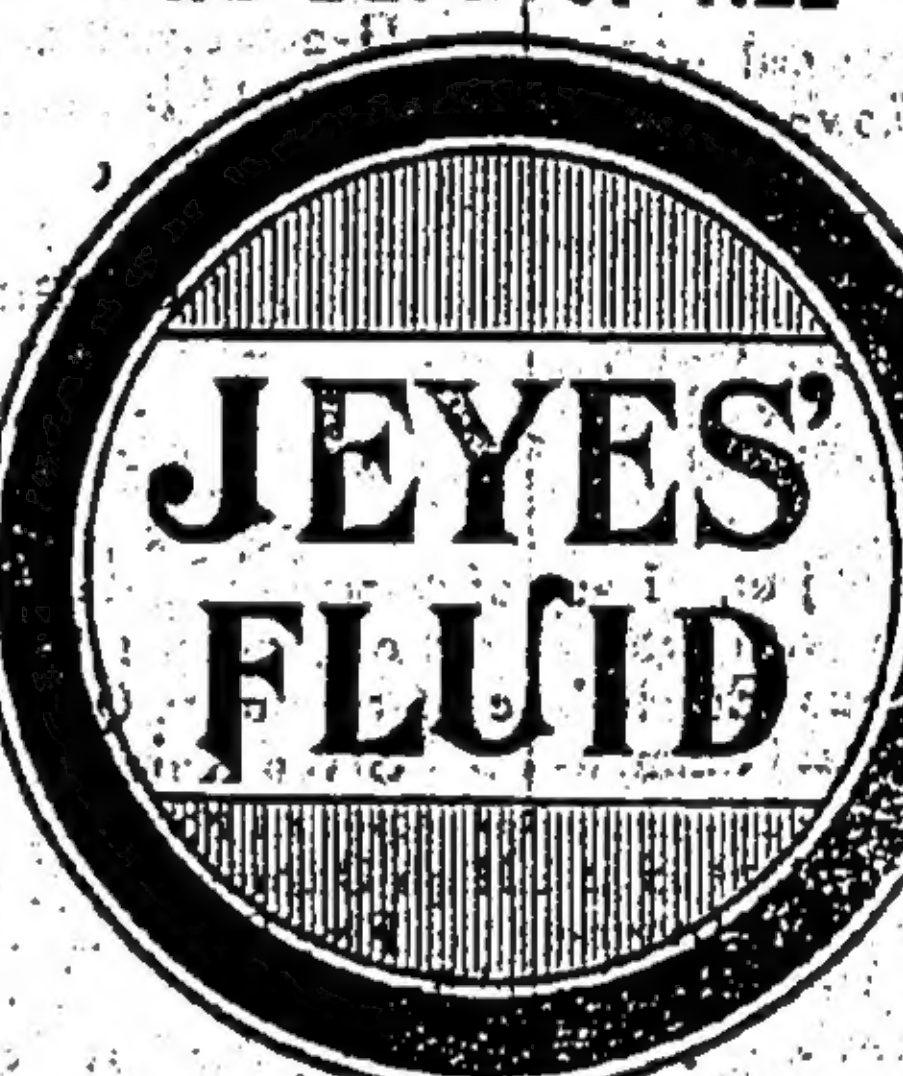
Imperial Bouquet per	100	\$5.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
	50	2.35
	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
	50	1.85
	20	.75
Supertine	100	2.40
	50	1.20

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UNRIVALLED DISINFECTANT
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Boat, 16 feet long, with 4 h.p.
"Caillie" Marine Motor. Suitable
for Shallow Waters. \$385.
A great bargain!

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GENERAL NEWS.

The American Commercial
Attache.

Mr. Julian Arnold, the American
Commercial Attache, has just
returned to Peking from an
extensive trip in the South, visit-
ing many important cities of that
section, including Hankow,
Shanghai, Canton, and Foochow.
He is very pleased with the results
of the trip, on which he met and
talked with a great number of
prominent Chinese men, says the
Peking Daily News of
December 27.

Peking's Christmas Storm.

The atrocious conditions, which
prevailed in Peking during the
last three days, (says the Peking
Daily News of December 27) be-
sides spoiling the Christmas hol-
idays for many people, have also
inflicted terrible sufferings upon
the poor. It was at times so cold
and windy that it was barely to
be out of doors. 25 degrees of
frost have been registered, and
the velocity of the wind during
the worst part of the storm was
as much as 80 miles an hour.
The case of a railway navvy being
found frozen to death has already
been reported, and there is not
the slightest doubt that we shall
soon hear of many cases of a
similar nature among the home-
less poor in Peking and the outly-
ing districts.

British Tank in New York.

New York, Nov. 6.—The people
of New York turned out literally
in hundreds of thousands, yester-
day either to watch or march in
the great Liberty Loan Parade.
Bright sunshine had succeeded
the tempestuous weather of the
previous day, and with the
knowledge that the subscription
already exceeded \$800,000,000, the
mark set as a minimum by the
Government, the city was
animated by a spirit of extra-
ordinary gaiety. Into an endless
line of tableaux and parades
slowly moving along the entire
length of Fifth Avenue, "Britan-
nia," the tank, suddenly entered
at 23rd street like an apparition
from another world. Prob-
ably a hundred thousand people
assembled in Sheep Meadow,
Central Park, when the tank
finally lumbered in and took up
her position beside a captured
German submarine. Immediately
afterwards the ceremony of
christening the submarine began.
Amid a hurricane of cheers the
American and British flags were
hoisted and Mrs. Guy Emerson
broke a bottle of champagne over
the bow of the sea monster
and named it "U. S. Buy a Bond."
Then from the inside of the sub-
marine Liberty Bonds were sold.

Chinese Commander Shot.

Being hard pressed by the
Independent troops of General
Shih, Hsin chuan, at Chingchow,
General Yang, Commander of the
Regiment stationed at Kungan,
Hupei, hurried to Wuohang to
personally report the condition of
his city to General Wang Chan-
yuan, the Tachan of Hupei with
the hope of obtaining immediate
reinforcements. But to his sur-
prise, he was arrested and
condemned to be shot, on the
charge of desertion. Many
people interested for him,
and his Chief, General Lu
Chen-shan, Commander of a Bri-
gade of Hupei, sent several
telegrams to the Tachan on his
behalf, but the Tachan was
obdurate. On the 15th instant
General Yang was shot at Wu-
chang. General Yang was a native
of Kiangsu, and was not on good
terms with the Tachan for a long
time. After his execution the
officers of the whole Brigade were
aroused with indignation, and
they demanded from the Tachan
an immediate explanation of
the reason for the execution
of their colleague. They say
"It is indeed unconstitutional to
execute a high military com-
mander without any form of trial
or any instruction from the
Central Government or a military
court. It is well known because
of his defeat, why should
General Yang be executed? Wang
Jen-han and Fan Ku-chung, who
had and deserved the Government
censure, having committed
crimes much more serious than
he, have been spared? Therefore
the whole troops of the Brigade
demand from the Tachan
Wang Chien-yuan an explanation
of his action." Peking Daily
News.



WATSON'S OLD BROWN BRANDY

25 YEARS IN WOOD.

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TELEPHONE No. 616.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1918.

THE CANTON TROUBLES.

Judging by the reports from our Canton correspondent, there have been queer on-goings in Canton of late. As is well-known, the political atmosphere in Kwangtung and several other Southern Provinces has been particularly tense for quite a long time past, especially since Dr. Sun Yat-sen arrived on the scene and attempted to form what he and his followers described as a Military Government, with Dr. Sun as Generalissimo, whose ostensible object was believed to be the overthrow of the so-called Military Powers in Peking and the re-establishment of Parliament according to the ideas of the Southern Republicans. From the beginning of Dr. Sun's activities since his arrival in Kwangtung, it has been felt by those most competent to judge of the political jumble that Dr. Sun's ambitious schemes were doomed to failure. No one, except a few more or less enthusiastic supporters, could bring themselves to take the worthy doctor seriously, particularly when it was borne in mind how grotesque and unsuccessful had been several of his other little schemes. It would appear, however, that Dr. Sun had so much faith in himself and his "Mission" or whatever he cared to call it, that for a considerable time past he has been doing his best to further his projects, all the more sanguine, evidently, because of the apparent support he was receiving from the high officials in Canton. They, with characteristic Oriental suavity, had met Dr. Sun with courtesy, if not with cordiality, and had, to all appearance, been sympathetic regarding the projects, by which, as a preliminary step, Dr. Sun had deemed it expedient to form his Military Government, with headquarters in the capital of the Province. All seemed to be going well for a time with the Southern "saviours of the Republic." In consequence, to the onlooker, and judging by the news we have received from time to time of the medley, the Sun Party were gradually gaining the ascendancy, though it was quite plain, if for no other reason than that other Provinces remained quite indifferent both to Dr. Sun and his projects, that the whole affair was foredoomed to failure. However, for the time being the projects were being prosecuted in more or less Gilbertian fashion, while the worthy Doctor, in his Generalissimo's uniform, which was reported to be dazzling and wonderful in the extreme, straitened about. At the outset, it is well-known Dr. Sun had received promises of assistance from not a few of the politicians, to whom an unkind fate had, at least for the time being, banished from the precincts of Peking's Parliament—and, later, Dr. Wu Ting-fang had appeared to be actively associating himself with the famous revolutionary.

The situation, therefore, a week or two ago was somewhat difficult to define, but, as we have pointed out, events seemed to indicate that Dr. Sun would march forward rather than be the victim of the disconcerting set-back which has now befallen him. It comes decidedly as a surprise to find that it was Sun and his supporters who found it necessary to create the rather alarming diversion by which two gunboats fired on the Taichun's yamen early on the morning of the 4th instant. The affair was quite a mystery for some little time, but now the facts are revealed for all the world to see. Of course there are two sides to the story, as is often the case, and according to Dr. Sun's version the bombardment, which he admits having caused, was because the Acting-Taichun, Mok Wing-sun, contrary to his promise, or at least his general attitude, had failed to recognise Dr. Sun's Military Government.

As is now well-known, the bombardment, such as it was, failed to achieve its object, and Dr. Sun to-day finds himself a discredited man. His version of the affair sinks into insignificance compared with that of the acting Taichun's and is unworthy of serious consideration. The all-important point now is that Dr. Sun's fate hangs in the balance, as we read that the Taichun has called a meeting of all parties, including the seventy-two Gaillies, to consider the question of how to deal with Dr. Sun's culpability in the naval firing. It is impossible to conclude that Dr. Sun can be let lightly down for such a flagrant breach of good faith against the powers and the people of Canton, and we should not be surprised to learn that the worthy doctor very soon is sent back to the limbo of exile, where, had he been a wise man, he would still have been hiding his income.

Lady Lugard, G.B.E.

We are sure that general gratification will be expressed throughout the Colony that Lady Lugard, wife of a former Governor of Hongkong, has been included among those ladies whom His Majesty the King has been pleased to honour in the latest list of appointments to the Order of the British Empire. Her ladyship has been given the distinction of Dame Commander, which is the second highest grade of the Order to which women may aspire, and which carries with it the title of G.B.E. The honour is conferred in recognition of Lady Lugard's work as founder of the War Refugees Committee. This is an organisation which has done a wonderful work of mercy throughout practically the whole period of the war. It is one whose activities are well known to Hongkong, and on more than one occasion those here who have assisted it have received the cordial thanks of the founder. Lady Lugard is lovingly remembered in Hongkong for her active support, during her residence in the Colony, of innumerable worthy and charitable causes, for although ill-health somewhat interfered with her duties at Government House she was always to be found in all works of a philanthropic or educational character. The honour is thoroughly well deserved.

A Nuisance.

With reference to our observations of a few days since concerning the annoyance created by groups of Northern Chinese perambulating about the Colony with performing monkeys, dogs, etc., a repetition of the complaint reaches us from Kowloon. We are informed that on Sunday afternoon these individuals were very much in evidence and that it was impossible for residents to enjoy their desired rest and comfort owing to the abominable noises created. These men make a habit of touring the European residential part of the peninsula, beating their gongs and indulging in all manner of noises with the idea of attracting notice. Remonstrances are of no avail whatever, as these wanderers persist in hanging about, even when they know that their presence is objectionable. It is certainly hard lines that Europeans should have the peace and quietude of their Sunday afternoons disturbed in this way. The Colony at the moment appears to be infested with an abnormally large number of these folk, and we again suggest that the police keep an eye on them and promptly arrest any who are causing an unnecessary nuisance.

The Submarine Problem.

One of to-day's telegrams conveys the news that diagrams just published by the French Ministry of Marine show that the losses of Allied merchantmen, owing to submarine, have steadily decreased since last July. This is extremely gratifying, particularly in view of the fact that in France as in England and elsewhere the submarine menace is still rightly regarded as being the most serious of the problems confronting us. We now learn, for the first time, how it comes about that the Allies have been able to cope more successfully with the under-sea pests. It appears that subsequent to the "serious crisis" which culminated last April, it was very properly deemed expedient to take steps by which measures of an exceptional character were adopted. That the measures were successful is proved by the results, in which we learn the losses were so reduced that last December the situation "was better" than in the same month of the previous year and that, doubtless, notwithstanding increased efforts on the part of the enemy. We are not told what were and are the nature of the measures which have led to this desirable state of affairs, but it is sufficient and satisfactory to know that the problem is being grappled with so efficiently. It gives us good cause to look to the future with less serious concern than we have been doing for some time past.

DAY BY DAY.

HE MOURNS THE DEAD WHO LIVE AS THEY DESIRE.—Young.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is the 57th birthday of Lord Buckmaster, the Lord Chancellor.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 0 7/8d.

J.P.'s Election.

We are asked to state that nomination forms in connection with the election of a Justice of the Peace to serve on the Legislative Council can be obtained at the Magistracy.

Alice Memorial Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospitals:—Foreign Goods Guild (Import), \$50.

Football Match.

In the United Services League, the Royal Engineers meet the Royal Garrison Artillery to-morrow on the Club Ground, Happy Valley, kick-off at 4 p.m. The Royal Engineers will be represented by:—Clarke; Bunnfield and Lucas; Charters, Smith (Capt.) and White; Strange, Osborne, Gordon, Hertzog and Pascall. Reserve:—Townsend.

Coal Cattle Sentenced.

A coal oxia was charged before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing a quantity of sugar bags from the Tai Koo Sugar Refinery. A defendant stated that he saw the bags on a rubbish heap and asked a man if they were wanted. He was told they were not, so he took them away. He was then arrested by another man. His Worship sent him to prison for three weeks.

To While Away the Time.

Ten bathing watchmen were charged before Mr. A. Dyer Bill, at the Police Court this morning, with gambling. All the men admitted the offence. From what Inspector Keot told his Worship, the men had been put in a barbers' shop, which had been seized by the Court, and to while away the time had organised a game of the sugar pai, staking their money. The men were caught and taken to the Police Station. In each case His Worship imposed a fine of \$5.

Water Supply.

At the meeting of the Sanitary Board, held at the Board Room, this afternoon, a letter was read from the Government relative to supplying water for flushing the proposed trough closets at the Diocesan Boys' School. The letter stated that the Governor-in-Council had given permission for water to be used from the mains on the condition that the permission may be revoked at any time and also that the water is separately metered and paid for at the rate of 50 cents per thousand gallons.

The Cathedral Organ.

The formal constructional work in connection with the St. John's Cathedral organ is gradually approaching completion and it is hoped will be finished some time this month. After that the action has to be overhauled throughout and then the trying and a duon-work of turning, regulating and partially revoicing the pipes will be commenced. As the Cathedral organ contains over two thousand pipes, each of which needs separate and individual attention, the magnitude of the work involved can be estimated.

After Hours.

The manager of a Chinese restaurant at West Point was charged before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with keeping his premises open during prohibited hours. Mr. E. Davidson appeared for the defence and pleaded guilty, saying that what he had to offer in extension was that there had been a party dining there and one or two of them had dined not wisely but too well, with the result that some distance from the premises to fetch long far could be seen with which the party waited downstairs while the messengers had gone. I was while they were here that the ladies constable entered. Inspector O'Sullivan stated that the defendant had been fined twice before for the same offence. His Worship indicated a fine of \$50.

THE AVERAGE GOLFER.

Why He is not a Good Putter.

Practically every individual who takes up the game of golf looks forward to being classed as one of the top-notchers at some future date, says the New York Evening Post. For a man who learns the principles of the game in a scientific manner there is hope; but he who thinks that golf is easily mastered—well, a duffer he will remain for the rest of his days. There are those who are able to make progress in all departments excepting in the art of putting. The word "art" is used advisedly, for it is in this branch of the game that the root of most evil exists.

In some cases, it is the fault of the golfer, who does not take his putting seriously; in other instances, the failure can be blamed on the poor teaching received, while again there is the man who had no ambitions toward achieving perfection, claiming that the real putter is born, and not made. There can be no doubt that genius and a superior instinct help a man in putting as nothing else can do, but it is nevertheless certainly true that a golfer can train himself to become a great putter if he has the necessary perseverance, and will regard the whole thing as a science to be cultivated.

One golfer has been heard to remark that he can't understand why putting is given a place at all, since it is not golf. He evidently had the idea that one could come to the green, aim straight according to the line that seems to be indicated, express mentally a hope that the instinct is on active duty, and then give the ball a sort of knock and watch the result. There is no doubt that there are such players as may readily be seen if one stands at the first green—of a course when a tournament is in progress. The man who has not made a study of the game will simply hit his ball, having settled upon the line, he thinks only of the strength necessary. Yet it is easier to drive a ball two hundred yards with a wee bit of a pull on it than it is to hole a putt of two yards when the putter has not been truly applied to the ball. Being off one's putting is often a mere synonym for not hitting the ball truly.

It is true that there are plenty of golfers who have never had the foot borne in upon them that in putting there is more science than in any other department of the game. The art and science of driving, bracing play, and approaching they freely admit, and the need for studying them in theory and in practice. Putting is all science, and one the proper study of which is most intensely interesting and fascinating. Those who ignore the necessity for this study and do not make it are missing one of the greatest pleasures in the whole game of golf, and the average player does not get a quarter of the pleasure out of his putting that he ought. He regards it merely as an in-between business that may very likely through a freak of fortune discount the value of all his fine play with his wooden and iron clubs up to the hole.

Many people have the wrong idea concerning luck in putting. If the green is true there is no luck, save in the matter of stymies. One is in the habit of regarding it as being a lucky accident for a man if his long putts go down. It is said that the man who gets a certain number of them stone dead is entitled to have some drop into the cup, say one in four or five, without any formal accusation of luck being made against him. But if he exceeds his proper proportion then he is lucky. The justification is the imperfection of human skill, as the result of which the man is unable to regulate his putt with absolute accuracy from very long range. But give a man who has complete knowledge and complete skill, and he would hole all those putts, however long, just as he would hole the one-footers. Therefore in his case it would not be luck but merely genius.

Now the task for the ambitious golfer is to so educate himself in the various departments and

ANTI-SPITTING CRUSADE.

Offers in New York to be Published.

Dr. Haven Emerson, Health Commissioner at New York, recently issued a warning that spitting in public places. In a letter sent to the Chief Magistrate he asks that the police magistrates "act with determination in imposing suitable sentences on all such offenders." Last year over 1,600 persons were arrested, and in many instances fines of \$5 were imposed.

Commenting on Dr. Emerson's action, Dr. Guilfoyle, Registrar of Records, pointed out that pneumonia and tuberculosis caused more deaths than all other infectious and communicable diseases combined. "Both of these," said Dr. Guilfoyle, "are spread in large measure through the carelessness in infected individuals in disposing of their sputum."

In connection with the anti-spitting regulation, or section 213 of the Sanitary Code, as it is officially known, Dr. Bolduan states that in 1895 the advisability of checking the habit of spitting was considered by the Board of Health, and, after considerable discussion, it was decided to enact a regulation prohibiting spitting in public places. As originally drawn up by the President of the Board, the word expectoration was used. This caught the eye of Mr. Roosevelt, then President of the Board of Police, and by virtue of that office a member of the Board of Health.

"What's expectoration? Bosh! Call it spitting, so that people will understand you."

And spitting it was, and is.

problems of putting, and so increase his skill, as to approach as nearly as possible to this ideal state, and one must certainly regard it as being possible to approach very near to it. Then surely it should be a strong inducement to its study that while a player, by reason of lack of physical strength, of having started the game late in life or for various other reasons, may be quite satisfied that never in his life can he become a really great player in the long game, he may become one such in the short department where none of the disadvantages which have been named are disadvantages at all. He may train himself to be a fine putter, and at the same time he will become a most formidable golfer, for has it not been written that the man who can putt has considerable over the man who can drive a long ball?

The golfer who studies not merely the philosophy of the thing, but its statics and dynamics as well, is the wise one. Apart from the theoretical study which he may give the matter in private, the man has one more point upon which he must busy himself before he reaches the putting green in the course of his play to the hole, and that is concerning his selection of outer. Even this is to be decided by fancy, so long as the fancy is strong.

The great essential is to have confidence in the thing he puts with, and if he has that it does not matter whether it is an aluminum putter, a putting cleveland, an iron, a brassie, or an umbrella. An umbrella with which a man thinks he can really hole a putt is better than the most expensive and elaborate adjustment of wood, aluminum, and steel with which he has no confidence. But where he has no such strong fancy, or if he is dissatisfied with the putter with which he has been playing, it will be well if he is guided by certain "theoretical" principles. One of these is that different greens are better played on with different putters, that is to say, a certain class of instrument that is splendidly adapted to a green of medium pace is not so well adapted to a fast one, or to another of the slow and heavy variety.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

"It seems as if the war will have enormously increased the versatility of the present generation," said Professor Edwin Cannan in an address to a working men's conference a few days ago. In that respect there has hitherto been a marked contrast between the English and the American type. In the United States the ordinary man, whether of the professional or of the labouring class, is much more ready than the Englishman to tackle an unfamiliar job, and there is also less reluctance on the part of employers to engage applicants who have had no experience of the kind of work they are to do. In his "Twentieth Century American" Mr. H. Perry Robinson remarks that "What is your trade?" is the first question asked in England of a candidate for employment, and that the answer will probably be truthful and certainly unimaginative. In the same circumstances the American employer inquires "What can you do?" and the answer is likely to be, "Most anything. What have you got to do?"

To illustrate this characteristic Mr. Robinson tells how, at the time when anything that could be made to float was being put into commission in the California trade, the owner of a vessel came up to a down man who were lounging on a certain wharf. "Can any of you men," he asked, "take a boat out for me to San Francisco?" "I'll do it," said one, stopping for a moment. "Thunder, Bill!" exclaimed a comrade in an undertone, "you don't know nothing about sailing." "Shut your mouth," said Bill. "Maybe I don't know nothing now, but you bet I will by the time I get to Frisco. That is the American spirit. Mr. Robinson adds that he has seen, among his own friends, journalists become hotel managers, railway men become merchants and bankers, editors change into engineers and engineers into editors, and the results are not "nearly as deplorable" as an Englishman might suppose, or as they would be if the material consisted of home-staying Englishmen.

In Mr. Austin Dobson's recently published "Bookman's Budget" he gives the following story of Lord Justice Bowen as an illustration of the dangers of irony. Once, when acting as a prize judge, there came before him the case of a burglar who, having entered a house by the top storey, was afterwards captured below stairs in the act of sampling the silver. The defence was more ingenious than ingenious. The accused was alleged to be a person of eccentric habits; much addicted to perambulating the roofs of adjacent houses, and occasionally dropping in "permeous" through an open skylight. This naturally stirred the judge to caustic comment. Summing up, he is reported to have said: "If gentlemen, you think it likely that the prisoner was merely indulging an amiable fancy for midnight exercise on his neighbour's roof, if you think it was kindly consideration for that neighbour which led him to take off his boots and leave them behind him before descending into the house, and if you believe that it was the innocent curiosity of the connoisseur which brought him to the silver pantry and caused him to borrow the teapot, then, gentlemen, you will acquit the prisoner." To Lord Bowen's dismay, the jury did instantly acquit the prisoner.

For Conspicuous Gallantry at Sea

The Committee of the Royal Humane Society, presided over by Admiral Sir G. D. Moran, K.O.B., have awarded the silver medal to Lieutenant E. O. Thomson, R.N., for his attempt to save the gunner of a ship when that vessel was blown up by a mine on May 2nd. Lieutenant Thomson had secured a lifebuoy, which he gave to the man, and, although himself injured, he managed to get the man to safety.

ORANGES.

Almost as Nutritious as Milk.

Such a fruit as the orange, no matter how highly esteemed, is not generally regarded as valuable for its nutritive qualities. This point of view, we are told by Dr. J. H. Kellogg in *Good Health* (Battle Creek, Mich.) is a mistaken one. Orange-juice is a good food and will bear comparison, bulk for bulk, with many others whose nutritional value is undoubted. For instance, Dr. Kellogg tells us, a pint of buttermilk has a food value 25 per cent. less than a pint of orange-juice, and a pint of oysters falls short in about the same degree. Even full milk is not much more nutritious, a pint of orange-juice having about the same number of food-units as three-fourths of a pint of milk. When we consider that, besides this actual food value, orange-juice has much else to commend it, we see that oranges on the bill of fare are worthy of all respect. Writes Dr. Kellogg, in substance:—

"It is a surprise to discover how universal is the craving for fruits. Even the carnivorous Eskimos, who of necessity subsist chiefly upon animal foods, do not neglect to improve the opportunity afforded by their short summer season to gather and feast upon cranberries and other small juicy fruits which manage to survive the bleakness of the polar region."

"We live in a more favoured climate than the orange and other citrus fruits an abundant supply of the most delicate and wholesome of all food acids. The sugar of the orange, like its acid, has the advantage that it is prepared for immediate assimilation and requires no digestion. It does not need to pass through the digestive organs except for the purpose of dilution. It is to the sugar which it contains that the orange owes its chief value as a source of nutriment, although it contains, in addition to the sugars or soluble carbohydrates, nearly 1 per cent. of protein. The combined value of its food-constituents amounts to 240 calories, or food-units, per pound—a value which will be best appreciated by comparison with other similar foodstuffs."

"Thus, while the orange is always a grateful addition to any ordinary bill of fare, it also has nourishment qualities to highly commend it."

In addition, Dr. Kellogg goes on to say, the orange has great value as a food adapted to certain grave conditions of disease, although its virtues in this respect are little appreciated by the public and far less often utilised by medical men than they deserve. Here are a few of its medical uses, as set forth by the author:—

"As a food in fever cases, nothing could be more perfectly suited to requirements of the patient's condition. The fever patient needs water to carry off poisons which are burning him up and against which his cells and organs are struggling. Four to six quarts of water are needed daily to quench the fever's fire and aid elimination through the skin and kidneys."

"Orange-juice supplies the finest sort of pure, distilled water, absolutely free from germs or foreign matters of any sort. The grateful acids furnish aid in satisfying thirst, and the agreeable flavour makes it possible for the patient to swallow the amount needed. The intense toxemia from which the fever patient suffers coats his tongue and often destroys his thirst for water as well as his desire for food. The agreeable flavour of orange-juice, aids greatly in overcoming this obstacle."

"Another special and valuable property of orange-juice is the small amount of protein or albuminous matter which it contains. Fever patients have little gastric juice and very small digestive power, and so need to take food which is ready for absorption and immediate use. Foods poor in albumen are also needed in fevers, because they do not leave residues to undergo putrefaction in the colon, as do meat, eggs, and numerous other foods."

"Another class of cases in which orange-juice is almost

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POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Order is issued by to-day Mr. F. O. Jenkin, D. S. P. (R.), state:—

Musketry—Part I.

The following will attend on Sunday next, January 13:—

Leave Blake Pier 9.0 a.m.—

To Fire:—Chief Insp. D. Almeida,

Inspectors Alves, Silva-Netto,

C. M. S. Alves and Figueiredo,

C. S. M. Silva, Crown-Sergeants

Butterfield, Barretto, Rosa and

Castro. Also whole of Section 5

and part of Section 6 to be

detached by Section Commander.

As Register-Keepers:—Staff

Inspectors Clarke, Lauigan,

Mackenzie, McEwen, Watt and

Wildin.

Leave Blake Pier 1.30 p.m.—

To Fire:—Remainder of Section

6, whole of Section 7, and part of

Section 8 to be detached by Section

Commander. As Register-Keepers:—

Six Crown Sergeants or Sergeants

of No. 3 Company to be detached

by O.C. No. 3 Co. All members

of Sections 5—12 who are acting

Band-men will attend with their

respective Sections when firing this Course.

TRAMWAY RETURNS.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending January 5th, 1918:—

	Receipts for week	Aggregate Receipts for weeks
This Year:—	\$12,246	—
Last Year:—	12,188	—
Increase:—	58	—
Decrease:—	—	—

indispensable is found in those most unfortunate and suffering of mortals—the bottle-fed babies. Usually fed on pasteurised or sterilised milk, these unhappy little ones seldom fail to show marked evidence of malnutrition. They are, indeed, not infrequently victims of scurvy, rickets, or pellagra. The investigations of Funk, McCollum, and many others have shown that the emaciation, weakness, arrest of growth, and general malnutrition in such cases are due to absence from their food of the essential "vitamines."

"A few years ago the fortunate discovery was made that orange-juice contains elements needed to supplement the bottle-fed baby's dietary, resulting in immediate resumption of growth and a speedy return to health. This remarkable transformation may occur, not only in human infants, but in young animals upon whom the orange-juice feeding experiment has been oft repeated."

"The diet of the average man, made up chiefly of white bread, meat, and potatoes, is decidedly deficient in vitamins." Orange-juice is needed to supplement these defective dietaries and might, with the greatest advantage, find a place on every table at least once a day."

"The acid of orange-juice and the sugars it contains aid digestion by stimulating the gastric glands to increased activity. It is also an appetiser of the first quality."

"A glassful of orange-juice before breakfast has a decided laxative effect with many persons. Sometimes it is advantageous to take a glassful of orange-juice at bedtime as well as in the morning."

CARICATURES—BY ORDER.

German High Command Angry with Allies.

Some of the Swiss papers have received copies of a remarkable document revealing a new form of activity on the part of the German military "bureaucracy." This document, which was secretly communicated to editorial rooms by the official Wolff Agency, is a circular from the Supreme Military Headquarters suggesting a campaign of patriotic caricatures against rulers, Governments, heads of State, and leaders of enemy countries. It says:—

"The Imperial and Royal Propaganda Department, Section of Foreign Affairs, calls the editor's attention to the practice of the enemy press in caricaturing the Kaiser, the Crown Prince, Hindenburg, and alleged German militarism, with the evident intention of an odious anti-German propaganda. Not satisfied with this, the caricaturists of the Allied enemies carry on a campaign of presumed atrocities, the murder of women and children by the German army. The effect of that pernicious propaganda—instilled day by day into the masses in the Allied countries—is incontrovertible, the stories of atrocities being accompanied by pictures. It would therefore be important, from the patriotic point of view, for the daily papers also to occupy themselves by means of caricature with the principal events of the day."

"The idea of such propaganda has been conceived by the Supreme Military Command, and it is therefore desirable that all should conform to it. The official cinema has been ordered by the Supreme Command to enter into direct communication with the daily press, and many leading newspapers have hastened to express their readiness to insert these patriotic caricatures, for the drawing of which the services of the best artists in Munich and Berlin have been secured. These caricatures will regard chiefly the heads of State of the Entente Powers, their political leaders, and those who make no mystery of their hatred for Germany. The military reverses of our enemies and their internal dissensions will be exposed, and our own victories will be exalted. The blocks will be supplied free of expense."

This circular speaks for itself. The circular even contains the suggestion that the Propaganda Department will not hesitate to forge pictures of atrocities, real ones not being available. Forgery has already been indulged in to a large extent by the Vienna press as regards the treatment of Austrian prisoners in England."

Japan and China.

The *Asahi* believes that Baron Hayashi's return to Japan is an indication of a change in the policy of the Japanese Government towards China in connection with the trouble between the North and the South. Another Japanese paper, the *Jiji*, believes the Mr. H. Tani, the Japanese Ambassador at Rome, who was formerly Minister at Peking, will be re-appointed to replace Baron Hayashi.

DAIRY FARM NEWS. POULTRY.

OUR

HOUSE FED CAPONS AND CHICKENS

ARE THE BEST IN THE EAST

—) 0: (—

TENDER EATING, DELICATE
FLAVOUR—TRY THEM.

PLAGUE RAGING IN SHANSI.

Symptoms Like Those of Pneumonic.

Peking, Dec. 27.—A telegram has been received here from Mr. Danielson, the Swedish missionary at Saratse in north-west Shansi, stating that plague is raging in the adjacent villages and is spreading rapidly. Another Swedish missionary reports a similar outbreak at Paisebolong, in nearly the same latitude, but 100 miles west, in Mongolia.

The symptoms appear to correspond with those characteristic of pneumonic plague which devastated Manchuria in 1911, but no direct medical evidence is yet available. It is stated that the attack commences with shivering followed by giddiness and vomiting of blood. Death follows within two days. The disease is highly contagious and there have been no recoveries. Apparently it is established on one of the main caravan routes in Mongolia and there will be some anxiety until its nature has been determined and steps are taken to ensure that the Suiyuan Railway shall not become a vehicle for its transmission to more populous regions.

It will be remembered that the plague of 1911 conspicuously followed the railways of Manchuria and Chihli.—N. C. Daily News.

SILVER PRODUCERS PROTEST.

Objection to Plan of Fixing Prices.

Washington, November 26.—A conference over the Government plan to hold down the price of silver in the United States during next year will be held at the Treasury Department, probably the last day of this week between Secretary McAdoo and western silver producers.

American and British officials want to prevent the competition of foreign purchases from boosting silver to the point where its exchange becomes unprofitable. Contracts have been proposed under which the Government would practically control the market for a year at a price somewhat lower than the prevailing 88 cents an ounce rate, the Government to use only part of the metal and release the remainder for ordinary purposes. The United States is expected to use 20,000,000 ounces this year, and Great Britain needs large quantities.

Governor Boyle, of Nevada, with men interested in his State and other silver producing States, announce they are coming here to protest against the Government's fixing of prices and to oppose any scaling of prices that they claim will mean practical confiscation of many mines.

Lantern Lecture.

The Union Chinese Guild meets to-morrow at 9 p.m. in the Lecture Hall, Kennedy Road, when a lantern lecture will be given by Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, the subject being "Around the Matterhorn and Mt. Blanc." The lecture will be open to the public.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

A CRICKET COMMENT.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Sir,—Referring to your report of the cricket match Civil Service v. Craigengower, as to the lateness in starting and the time wasted by the in-going batsmen, I beg to state, in fairness to the sporting spirit that has always actuated our players; that your comment is incorrect. Your informant must have been over-enthusiastic of the result of the match and ignorant of the progress of the game.

Yours etc,
R. B.A.S.
Hongkong, Jan. 8, 1918.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

The Committee has decided that the following shall be the settlement days for the year 1918:—

Tuesday	29th January
Friday	22nd February
Wednesday	27th March
Friday	26th April
Wednesday	29th May
Thursday	27th June
Monday	9th July
Thursday	29th August
Friday	27th September
Tuesday	29th October
Thursday	28th November
Friday	27th December

By order of Committee,
A. H. G. JACKSON,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong Stock Exchange.
Hongkong, 28th December, 1917.

SAKURA BEER

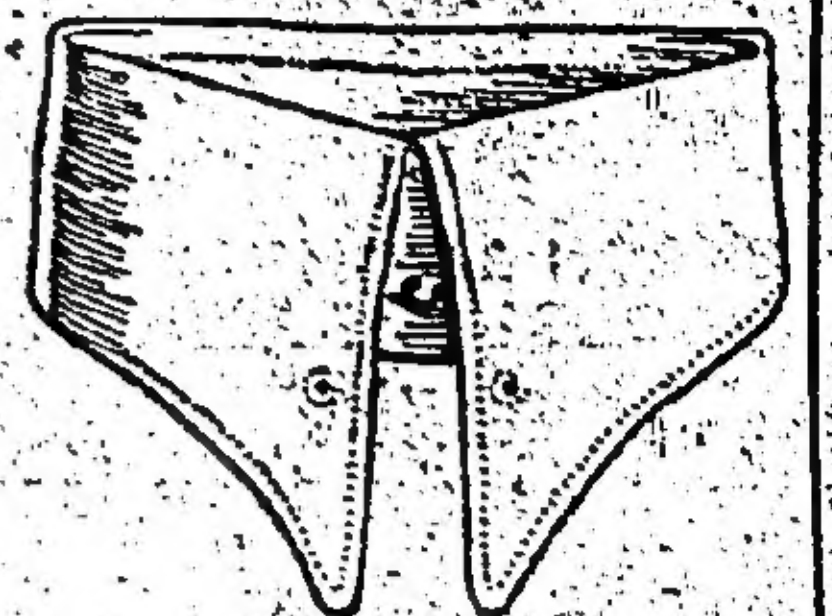


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APR 19 1964

ITALIAN CONVENT SCHOOL.

The Annual Distribution of Prizes.

There was a large gathering of parents and friends of the scholars attending the Italian Convent school, in the main room at the Convent last evening, on the occasion of the annual distribution of prizes. Among those present were Bishop Foxton, Hon. Mr. P. H. and Mrs. Holyoak, Mr. and Mrs. E. Balph, Mme. Galozzi, Mrs. Stedman and several other well-known "residents." The children demonstrated the care that had been expended on their training by the indefatigable Sisters in the splendid entertainment they provided during the evening. The programme was as follows:—Overture, Pianoforte piece 8 hands (Overture of "The Queen's Secret"), Misses P. Campos, O. Guarino, C. Mapa and F. Neves; recitation, "The Doctor and his Apprentice," Miss Dorothy Barwald; infant's action song, "To Son Bebe!" (Valverde), accompanied by Miss O. Guarino, acted by 16 children; recitation, "To-day and To-morrow," Miss Ada Hammond; piano, Mazurka brillante by F. Liszt, Miss C. Jison; allegorical cantata for children, "Giant's Castle," introduced by Master P. Owen, acted by 16 children and Misses A. Del Campo, G. Felices, M. Garrod, H. Clarke, A. Campos, D. Barwald and F. Neves, and accompanied by Misses O. Jison and E. Gasina; "Thanksgiving," poem, Miss D. Dillon. The stage had been admirably arranged, the scenic effects being exceptionally good. Without exception, the children gave their entertainment with confidence and freedom of action. Miss F. G. Felices was heard to advantage in "Pleasure," and Miss Garrod as the Giant was a great success.

The Prize List.

The prizes were distributed by Mrs. Holyoak as follows:—

Special Prize offered by His Lordship Bishop D. Foxton for Biblical Knowledge: Miss Florentina Nunes.

Special Prize offered by the Acting Consul of Italy, Mr. C. Galluzzi, for the most successful pupil at the University Examinations: Miss Assunção Sian.

Class 1.—Miss Florentina Nunes, 1st Prize for General Proficiency, Hongkong University Senior Certificate with Distinction in Biblical Knowledge and Portuguese; Miss Helen Clarke, 2nd Prize for General Proficiency, Hongkong University Senior Certificate with Distinction in Biblical Knowledge and History; Miss Mary, Walter, 2nd Prize for General Proficiency, Hongkong University Senior Certificate with Distinction in English and Domestic Science; Miss Anna Silva, Hongkong University Senior Certificate with Distinction in English and Bookkeeping; Miss Felicidade Neves, Hongkong University Senior Certificate with Distinction in Biblical Knowledge and Music; Miss Carmen Garcia, Hongkong University Senior Certificate, with Distinction in Biblical Knowledge; Miss Beatrice White, Hongkong University Senior Certificate, and Distinction in Painting.

Class 2.—Miss Antonia Campos, 1st Prize for General Proficiency, Hongkong University Junior Certificate with Distinction in History, Music and Painting; Miss Un Chung Sun, 2nd Prize for General Proficiency, Hongkong University Junior Certificate with Distinction in Biblical Knowledge and History; Miss Luisa Gil, 2nd Prize for General Proficiency, Hongkong University Junior Certificate with Distinction in Arithmetic and Bookkeeping; Miss Assunção Sian, Hongkong University Junior Certificate with Distinction in Arithmetic and Geography; Miss Dolores Jison, Hongkong University Junior Certificate with Distinction in History and Spanish; Miss Bertha Carvalho, Hongkong University Junior Certificate with Distinction in Portuguese; Miss Tsan Chi Ching, Hongkong University Junior Certificate, with Distinction in Biblical Knowledge; Miss Ada Hammond for English, Miss Emilia Figueiredo and Miss Isabel Del Campo for Music.

Class 3.—Miss Remedios and Luisa Gil, 1st Prize for General Proficiency; Marjorie Garrod, 2nd Prize for English and Regular attendance, Adela del Campo, 2nd Prize for Drawing and Painting; Daisy Tam, Distinction in Application for Geography and Music; Lina da Rosa, for Good Conduct and Application; Gloria Felices, for Music; Theresa Young, for Music and Needlework.

Class 4.—1st Prize for General Proficiency and Music, Purita Campos; 1st Prize for General Proficiency, Agnes Fung; 2nd Prize, Dorothy Barwald for English and Arithmetic; Ivy Lew, for Geography, Painting and Needlework; Margaret Holden, Prize for Religious Knowledge and English; Margaret Holden, Prize for Religious Knowledge and English; Gloria Campos, for Reading and Painting; Conchita Guarino, for Dictation and Music; Alice Carvalho, for Good Conduct and English; Victoria Franco, for Good Conduct and Application; Lucy Noronha, for Good Conduct and Application; Annie Pereira, for Music; Alice Low, for Needlework; Ethel Chung, for Drawing; Conchita Jison, for Music; Milly Silva, for Painting.

Class 5.—1st Prize, Edith Anderson for General Proficiency; 2nd Prize, Encarnacion Guarino, for Application and Arithmetic; Winnie Chan, for Good Conduct and Grammar; Florinda Favacho, for Religious Knowledge and Music; Casimira Silva, for Religious Knowledge and Object Lessons; Stella Rocha and Marcel Martin, for English; Ellen To, Laura Santos and Annie Jenkins, for Good Conduct and Application; Daisy Li, for Painting and Needlework; Maria Baptista and Ricardina Cruz, for Needlework and Isidora Siofo for Music.

Class 6.—1st Prize, Maida Chow for General Proficiency; 2nd Prize, Cissy Horley for English and Application and Arithmetic; Annie Urquhart, prize for Composition and Recitation; Mary White, for Object Lessons; Molly Brian, for Reading; Edward Carvalho, for Geography; Margaret Kent for Composition; Conchita Garcia and Katie Sullivan, for Religious Knowledge; Pactia Montalto, for Geography; Lina Rosario, for Good Conduct; Amy Watt, for Composition; Carolina Cruz, for Geography; Kimy Barreto, for Reading; Cissy Alves, for Reading and Neatness; Daisy Hin, for Needlework.

Class 7.—1st Prize, Eugenia Cabaco and Sohora Nemaze for General Proficiency; 2nd Prize, Elsie Watt for English and Geography; Maria Rosario for Religious Knowledge and Reading; Daisy Lyew for English and Arithmetic; Hassab Nemaze, Prize for Arithmetic and Geography; Carmen Boza, for Religious Knowledge and Geography; Margaret Williams, for Reading; Queenie Julian, for Object Lessons; Nellie Gubbay, for Geography; Agnes Rosario, for Good Conduct and Application; Cissy Xavier, for Recitation.

Class 8.—1st Prize, Angeles Campos and Boia Kwok for General Proficiency; Charlie da Rosa, for Reading and Composition; Robert Watt, Prize for Reading and Composition; John Braga, for English and Object Lessons; Celestina Xavier, for Arithmetic and Writing; Conchita Oles, for Religious Knowledge; Conchita del Pan, for Writing; John Alvares, for Application; Victor Lau, for Arithmetic.

Special, Class 7.—For Chinese.—1st Prize, Miss Lucy Chan, for General Proficiency and Needlework; 2nd Prize, Lily Ma for General Proficiency and Needlework; Helen Wong, for Geography; Eva Chow, for Geography.

Special, Class 8.—For Chinese.—(a) 1st Prize, Miss Violet Yu, for General Proficiency; 2nd Prize, Miss Sissie Cheng, for General Proficiency; Miss Ivy Tang, for Geography; and Miss Gertrude Chao, for Needlework. (b) 1st Prize, Miss Rosie Woo, for General Proficiency; 2nd Prize, Miss Alice Wong, for General Proficiency; Violet Woo, for Arithmetic; and Dora She, for Good Conduct and Application.

[Infant Classes.] Class 2.—1st Prize, Ines Franco for General Proficiency; 2nd Prize, Physis Quincey and Palmira Rosario, for General Proficiency; Distinction to Dorothy Bay, Mary Hin, Heirilla Barros, Remighi Elarte, Cissy Botelho, Reaven Nemaze, Eileen Garrod and Cecilia Demott.

Class 10.—1st Prize, Alice Hing, for General Proficiency; 2nd Prize, Helena Vieira, for General Proficiency; and Maria Cruz for General Proficiency; Distinction to Lily Lee, Christina Jorge, Betty Tarr, Lily Walker, Julia Barreto, Carolina Ribeiro, Maria Lopes, Betty Steel and Maria Remedios.

Class 10.—1st Prize: Harold Kew, for General Proficiency; 2nd Prize, Alfredo Alvares and Carmen da Silva, for General Proficiency; Distinction to Violet Wong, Andry Steel, Jose Rocha, Paulina Elarte, Olga Rosario, Beatriz Barros, Arthur Barreto, Arthur Ribeiro, Jose da Rosa, Asma Tybham and Joseph Tam.

Teachers' Certificates, attained at the Local Technical Institute.—Miss Un Pak Sun with distinction; and the Misses Mary Walter, Helen Clarke and Adela Klingemann.

Nursing Certificates.—The Misses Alice Law, Antonia Campos, Assunção Sian, Beatrice White, Bertha Carvalho, Celeste Oastro, Chu Suk Yain, Clara Passos, Florentina Nunes, Helen Clarke, Isabel del Campo, Leonida Remedios, Lolita Ros, Luisa Gil, Maria da Rosa, Marjorie Garrod, Un Chung Sim and Violet Tsan.

Pitman's Shorthand Certificates. Full Certificate: Miss Dorothy Barwald and Miss Bertha Bishop. Speed and Theory Certificates: The Misses B. Kinross, L. Knight, M. Neves, L. Nunes, I. Santos, B. Bishop, Theory and Elementary: The Misses A. Silva, C. Guimaraes, E. Carvalho, V. Razavet, M. Musso, Ph. d'Almada, M. Monteiro, J. Abwee, E. Silva, A. Denenberg, A. Marshall, J. Hill, H. Ezra, A. Dickson. Elementary: The Misses C. Stoham, L. Stoham, L. Gil, C. Ozorio, E. Mooney, L. Scott.

Eurasian Orphanage.—Special Prizes offered by Dr. A. S. Gomes for Needlework and Embroidery to the Misses Luisa Torres, Maria Nina, Clara Passos and Maria Santos.

Chinese Orphanage.—Special Prizes for Needlework, Embroidery and Knitting to Lai A Ho, Lei A Kwei, Tang Agatai, Tang A Kan, Lay Ah Ah and Heong Wan Ji.

The Manager's Report.

Father de Maria, Manager of Catholic School, in the course of his report, said,—"I am happy to be able to report that during the past year the school has made continued progress. The average attendance increased from 370.32 in 1915-16 to 400.5 in 1916-17, there being present at the official inspection 393 against 370 in the previous year. The highest attendance on record occurred in November, 1916, when the number attained a total of 428. The building, equipment and staff have been maintained on a standard satisfactory to the Inspector of Schools, for the large number of teachers has risen from 15 to 17, not including 2 assistant teachers regularly attended the local Technical Institute. Four of them have since completed their three years' course of instruction and obtained the full Teacher's Certificate. As regards one of them, special commendation appears in the report by the Inspector of Schools. Alluding to "Special Classes 8 (A and B) and 7," Mr. Balph writes:—"These are special preparatory classes for Chinese pupils who are at various stages. Very satisfactory work is done. The locally trained teacher (Miss Un Pak-sun), who assists the Mistress in charge of these classes speaks English unusually well and appears to be a very valuable teacher. Seventeen scholars of the Upper Classes sat for the examinations of the University of Hongkong, of whom 7 Seniors and an equal number of Juniors passed, several with Distinctions in Biblical Knowledge, Arithmetic, European history and geography. The Inspector of English Schools conducted his usual annual examination of the whole school on the 25th June, 1917, and recommended that the highest grant be awarded. For the first time, cooking was introduced during the year as a class subject and was taken to by the pupils of the Upper and Remove Classes. Music, painting, typewriting and shorthand continue to be successfully taught as extra subjects. Of the candidates who presented themselves for Pitman's examinations in theory and speed, forty passed and obtained their usual certificates. The two pupils who have been judged worthy of having their names inscribed on the "Logarithm Shield" for unselfishness and uprightness are:—Miss Antonia Campos for 1916 and Miss Un Chung Sun for 1917. The Logarithm Scholarship tenable for the years 1918 and 1919 has been awarded to Miss Marjorie (Applause)."

DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL.

Impending resignation of Mr. Piercy.

It is with very sincere regret (says Church Notes) that we announce that Mr. Piercy, the headmaster, whose present agreement terminates next Spring, has informed the Committee that acting on medical advice he will not be able to renew the agreement and will be leaving the Colony in April next. The services which Mr. Piercy has rendered to the school are well known to all who take an interest in Church or educational work in this Colony. He has practically made the school what it is to-day, and he has been splendidly helped in his work by Mrs. Piercy. Under his headship the school has risen from insignificant proportions to be the large establishment which it is to-day and thousands of boys who have passed through it have every reason to be grateful to Mr. Piercy not only for the education of their mind, but for the spiritual influence he has brought to bear on them.

It was no light matter to find a successor to Mr. Piercy, especially as Mr. Sykes, who has been second master for many years was not willing to be a candidate for the post but the Committee are very glad to have secured the Rev. W. T. Featherstone, as the new headmaster. In him they are confident, will carry on the successful traditions of the school, and will bring to the work a knowledge and experience of schools both at home and in this Colony, which, coupled with his zeal and energy, promises well for the future of the school.

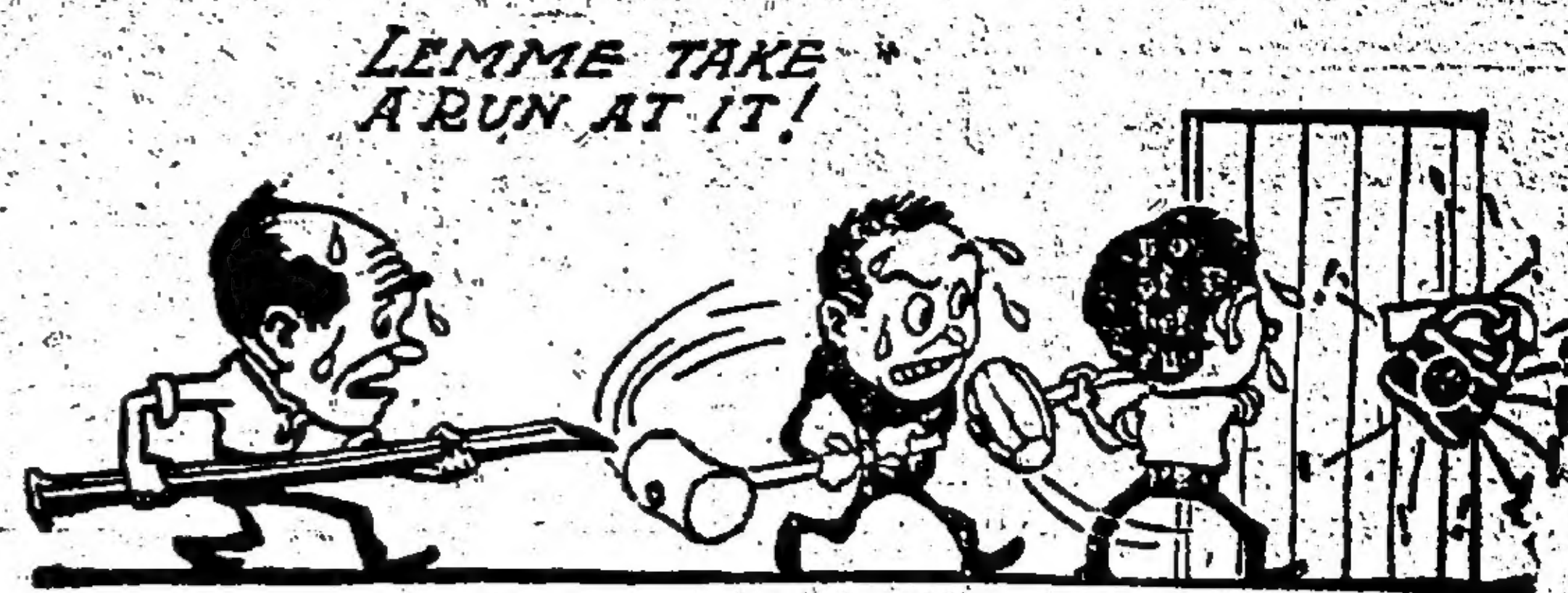
The Death Rate. The death rate of the Colony during the week ending December 25 was 22.2 per thousand per annum, as against a rate of 27.8 for the corresponding week of last year.

Garrod, according to the decision announced by Mr. Balph, the Inspector of English Schools.

From the foregoing record, it will be seen that the school has kept pace with the requirements of the Education Department during the year, nevertheless, the scholars have found time to supplement the activities of the various organisations amongst the ladies in the Colony by contributing to the output of finished products to alleviate the sufferings of the men of the Allied nations engaged in the various theatres of the war. Shirts, handkerchiefs, knitted eye covers and socks in large quantities have been forwarded from time to time to the receiving centres appointed for the collection of these war comforts. The medical officer of the school, Dr. O. Marriott, conducted his usual annual medical inspection and reported satisfactorily on the general health of the school.

A Tribute to the School.

A beautiful bouquet having been handed to Mrs. Holyoak by Miss D. Dillon, the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, after saying that his wife was not accustomed to public speaking, said that she had asked him to reply on her behalf for the kind words which Father de Maria had expressed in response to the giving of the prizes. The Italian Convent had been well known to his wife and himself for many years and it gave him very great pleasure to be there and to take part in proceedings displaying such manifest progress and evidencing such careful and loving training of the children. The work of the Italian Convent was so well known in Hongkong, and had been for so many years, that it needed no words from him to dilate upon it or advertise its success. That was evident from the stream of prizes which had poured before them. He congratulated the Rev. Father and the Sisters upon the work of the school. To succeed in eclipsing the past record, even with such a history as the school had, was no light achievement, and yet, knowing the school and staff as he did, he believed that the coming year for the years 1918 and 1919 has would even eclipse the past one. (Applause).



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AGENTS



CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of January 7 as follows:—

The generalissimo has made three demands on the Provincial Authority:—1.—That all members belonging to his party must in future be dealt with by the Military Government. 2.—That all diplomatic officers be appointed by the Military Government. 3.—That the Military Government must be respected. The Tachun has reported to Luk Wing-ting on the matter.

From enquiries made in regard to the statement in Dr. Sun's proclamation that his bodyguards were shot, the facts appear to be as follows. Li Fook-lum, the commander of Honam, accepted the service of two notorious bandits, along with their followers, 40 in number, and made them a part of Sun's bodyguards, with the two bandits as petty officers. It happened some days ago about that 10 cargo junks were pirated near Puk Kong village and all the passengers were kidnapped. As the two bandits and his followers knew the place very well, they were sent by Li Fook-lum to capture the pirates. Many days passed without any news. At the same time, the Tachun, on hearing of the occurrence, sent a commander with a body of troops to the village, but they were prevented from proceeding by the bodyguards, on the ground of interference. The commander ignored their protest and surrounded the village, recaptured the cargo and released the kidnapped persons. He also arrested them all, with 28 pirates, handing them over to the Tachun, who ordered them all to be shot.

Nothing was decided at the general meeting in the Tachun's yamen on the evening of the 6th inst. in regard to the bombardment except that the representations of various classes thanked the Tachun for having prohibited any reply to the fire. The Tachun said that he had strong proof before he ordered the pirates to be shot.

It is reported that the bombardment affair will be dealt with between Dr. Sun on the one part and Admiral Ching Puk-wong and the Tachun on the other. The Tachun has declared that he will not interfere in the matter.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

To-morrow's Conferring of Degrees.

On the occasion of the Degree ceremony at the University to-morrow, tea will be served in the rooms of the University from 4.45 till 5.30. At 5.30, a procession will be formed, including the Honorary Graduates and the members of the Court, Council and Senate.

After His Excellency the Chancellor, has taken his seat and declared the Congregation open, the University Anthem will be played by the Band of the Middlesex Regiment. The Vice-Chancellor will then present the candidates for Honorary Degrees, and the graduates in Medicine, Engineering and Arts will be presented by the Deans of their Faculties.

The Honorary Graduates will each make a short speech and the Chancellor will then declare the Congregation closed.

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE.

Just an empty fireplace,
Torn aside;
Just the heart-throb of a home
That has died.
Just the fabric of a dream
Swept away;
Just the echo of a lost
Yesterday.

Just the heart-throb of a home
That was bright;
Just the shadow of a dark,
Endless night.
Just a heart-throb that was once
Flaming gold;
Weary as one woman's soul—
And as cold.

Just an empty fireplace,
Touched by years;
Blackened with the sweep of
guns.
Washed by tears.
Just a face with sorrow's brand
On its brow;
Just the heart-throb of a home—
Vanished—now!
Margaret E. Sangster is the
Christina Gould.

LAWN TENNIS.

The "Bradley" Cup Competition.

Considerable progress has been made with this event which commenced early in December, and attracted 81 entries. In addition to the "Bradley" Cup, there are five prizes, four of which have been provided by the Services Entertainment Fund and the other by an anonymous donor. The semi-finals being played on the Royal and Courts this week. On Thursday at 2.30 p.m., Sergeant Lee, 87th Co., R.G., plays Sapper Townsend, E.L., and on Friday at 2 p.m., Sergt. Major Anders, R.E., plays Sergt. Major Wabari, R.E. The final will be played on the same course at week. The Commodore, R.E., and other officers will be present at the final game, and it is expected that Miss Ventris will present the prizes.

The games for the prizes are being played off between the four losers in the 4 round. Corporal Charters, R.E., has beaten Bomdr. Albe, 88th Co., R.G.A., 11-9, 3-6, and 6-2. Conard Davidson, S., and T.O., vs Sapper Orickshank, R.E., the winner of this pair vs Corporal Charters, R.E., the 5th prize.

GOLF.

The Captain's Cup Competition played at Fanling on January 6 and 7 resulted as follows:—
T. B. Chasels, 83 (8-80)
A. Ritchie, 81 (8-81)
T. A. Loughlin, 82 (8-83)
Bulmer Johnson, 90 (6-84)
There were 32 ncs.

No Infected Rats. During the week ending December 22, 2,119 rats were caught and examined in Hong Kong and Kowloon, and during subsequent week 1,989 were similarly dealt with. None was found to be infected.

The Colony's Water supply. On January 1, the works in the City and Kowloon waterworks level raised 1,172.10 million gallons water, as against 439.16 million gallons on the same date last year. As Kowloon the estimate of 4,000 million gallons, against 3,000 million gallons on Jan. 1, 1917.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Japan's Foreign Trade.

Trade returns for the first decade of December show an excess of exports to the tune of ¥21,708,000; exports and imports amounting to ¥59,100,000 and ¥37,408,000 respectively. As compared with the last ten days of November, exports show a decrease of 18 per cent. due to a decrease in shipments of cotton yarn and cloths and copper. The exports of raw silk and habutaye show more or less increase. Imports show a decrease of 8.3/10 per cent. owing to a marked drop in consignments of beancocks, iron rails and rods. The imports of raw cotton and wool show an increase. The volume of trade since the year opened amounts to ¥1,502,778,000 in exports and ¥942,828,000 in imports, showing a balance of ¥559,950,000 in favour of exports. — *Kobe Herald*.

Philippines Trade.
The total trade of the Philippine Islands during the month of November just ended, has amounted to P78,944,607, as against P10,248,344 of the same month last year, or a total increase of P7,746,263, according to figures given out at the Bureau of Customs recently. Of the total last month, the exports amounted to P16,272,361 and imports P10,722,246, as against P10,300,382 and P8,945,962, of last year, respectively. Among the articles of import, manufactured cottons and iron and steel manufactures show considerable increases, while in the exportation of the principal products, the following are the amounts to which the various shipments last month have totalled: Coconut oil, P4,437,742 as against P251,743 of the same month last year; copra, P1,948,082 as against P2,078,742; hemp, P4,868,553 as against P3,930,115; sugar, P352,164 as against P153,545; sugar, P1,410,539 as against P2,041,849; cigars, P1,359,344 as against P517,913; cigarettes, P10,884 as against P5,918; and tobacco products, P353,879 as against P139,956. The amount of gold bullion exported last month weighed 6,859 ounces, valued at P206,641 as against 6,483 ounces during the same month last year, valued at P187,499. — *Manila Daily Bulletin*.

Vegetable Wax Trade.
An industry of Japan which has made remarkable progress in recent years is that concerned with the extraction of vegetable wax, which is coming into greater demand on foreign markets. The output has been gradually increasing, and now stands in the neighbourhood of ¥1,700,000, or about \$850,000 per year. The work of extraction is being organised on a larger scale. The principal regions of production are in the island of Kyushu, especially around the city of Fukuoka, which accounts for nearly half of the total output. The product is used abroad principally in the manufacture of polishes, pomades and soaps, and in dressing leather. Most of this vegetable wax is derived from the fruit kernels of a tree peculiar to Japan, which begins to fruit at about 15 years, and sometimes bears heavily when it is over 100 years old. It reaches a height of 20 to 25 feet, and produces from 30 to 150 pounds of nuts annually. The best wax is made from nuts that have been kept over the winter, and, generally speaking, the quality of the product improves with the age of the nut. The wax is extracted by crushing and steaming the nuts, and then subjecting the mass to pressure. A second wax is secured by repressing. One workman can handle about 150 pounds of raw mass in a day, and this produces about 16 pounds of wax. The crude wax, which solidifies at 50 degrees, is cast into round moulds of a little more than a pound each. It is next refined, the process used being a traditional one and peculiar to Japan. It is mixed with wood or charcoal, a-h and water, thoroughly boiled, and dropped into cold water, so as to form what are called wax flowers. These are taken out and exposed to the sun for about 20 days, when the process of boiling, making the flowers, and sunning is repeated. The wax is then boiled a third time, and the best quality is taken off the top while it is in a molten condition. — *United States Commerce Reports*.

GERMAN TROOPS' CHANGING ATTITUDE.

Revealed by Diaries Captured by the British.

British Headquarters in France, November 7. — Illustrations of the changing attitude of many German soldiers toward the war are contained in captured diaries. Describing the departure of draft men from a depot town the author of one diary writes:

"First battalion is to supply draft of ninety-nine men. To conduct them to — station 300 men are detailed, some with rifles to escort draft, others to act as pickets. In the afternoon our men are ready and waiting for their comrades of the first convalescent company, who at last arrive. But what a sight it is! In front marches a squad of guards with rifles and another squad in the rear to guard German soldiers, our brave lads in field gray who — as the newspapers relate in such beautiful language — are joyfully going forth to destroy our enemies, inspired by love of the Fatherland."

"The draft is ready. The band strikes up a march, and the column begins to move. Guards are so numerous that there is one for every two men. Is it not a scandal that our boys in field gray are led out into the field to fight and give their lives for the Fatherland like criminals to the hangman, or worse, like cattle to the slaughter? It is not enough that hours before — in fact, as soon as the departure of draft men is announced — men not forming part of the draft should be prevented from going into town by pickets every five yards in every direction. No, we must also endure the shame of being escorted to the station by guards."

"Do not the beautiful lying stories of our German papers place our brave lads in field gray, who for love of the Fatherland fight and destroy the enemy, in a totally false light when such things as this happen? Free sacrifices! Indeed!"

Another diary related how the men of one company refused to obey the orders of their lieutenant and only did so when the captain declared he would have one man in every four shot unless the orders were obeyed. An interesting tribute to the high morale of the Belgians in occupied territory is contained in another diary. The author on September 6 wrote:

"Yesterday we had a long discussion with people on whom we are billeted, Belgian refugees. The old mother and the eldest daughter of twenty-two had a long debate with Franz and myself about war and peace. It is strange that these people, whose hearth and home the British have evacuated by the German military authorities because their lives were in danger and who have had a house allocated to them here, are wishing and hoping that the British will yet liberate Belgium and be able to drive us Germans out."

"When we explained to the girl that we held our lines here for three years while the British had definitely hoped to break through our front in 1917, and had only run against a brick wall, and declared that the British would not break through, she said, shrugging her shoulders: '1917 is not over yet — another four months remain.'"

Alleged Big Embezzlement.

The police trial of two Formosan Chinese, father and son, who are accused of embezzling over a million dollars from their employers, Messrs. Samuel and Co., a British firm of Shanghai, was resumed at the Nagasaki District Court recently. Two witnesses from Shanghai were heard, viz. Mr. Kikuchi, legal adviser of the plaintiffs, and Mr. Yamaguchi, who is in charge of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's warehousing department there. The accused again admitted practically all the charges brought against them, but an adjournment was ordered to enable one of the partners in the Shanghai firm to appear. — *Nagasaki Press*.

PARIS FASHIONS.

DON'T you know,
Absolute Correct-
ness of

line is Essential
to the Smart
Costume?

When you wear a
MAISON LILY

Dress you have
the last word in
modishness, and
that sureness of
line which stamps
the SMARTLY
BUILT FROCK.

MAISON LILY

THE PARIS SHOP
OF
HONGKONG.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS, SA.—SALES;
B.—BUYERS, N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.	
H. K. & S. Banks b.	\$590
MARINE INSURANCES.	
Cantons a.	\$500
North Chinas b.	1.115
Unions b.	\$740
Yangtszes n. ex 75	\$305
FIRE INSURANCES.	
China Fires b.	\$129
H. K. Fires sa.	\$310
SHIPPING.	
Douglases n.	\$75
Steamboats b.	\$17
Indos (Def.) b.	\$163
Indos (Pref.) b.	\$33
Shells n.	112
Ferries n.	\$25
REFINERIES.	
Sugars s.	\$95
Malabons s.	\$55
MINING.	
Kailans s.	40/-
Langkats b.	1.14
Raubas s.	\$2.50
Tronchs s.	80/-
Urals s.	25/-
Oriental Cons. n.	28/-
DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.	
H. K. Wharves b.	\$97
Kowloon Docks n.	\$127
Shai Docks s.	1.75
LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.	
Centrals b.	\$90
H. K. Hotels b.	\$80
Land Invest. n.	\$90
H'phreys Est. b.	\$51
K'loon Lands n.	\$80
Shai Lands b.	1.70
West Points n.	\$81
Reclamations n.	\$115
COTTON MILLS.	
Ewos n. x d.	1.170
Kung Yiks n.	1.18
Shai Cottons n.	1.193
Yangtszepoos n.	1.790
Oriental n.	1.44
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Borneos b.	\$7
China Light & P. b.	\$3
Providents b.	\$7
Dairy Farms b.	\$80
Green Islands sa.	\$7
H. K. Electrica b.	\$48
H. K. Ice Co. b.	1.175
Ropes s.	\$29
Steel Foundries b.	\$10
Trams, Low Level b.	\$6.20
Trams, Peak, old s.	\$3
Trams, Peak, new n.	cts. 90
Laundries b.	\$4
U. Waterboats n.	\$12
Watsons sa.	\$6
Wm. Powells a.	\$6.50
Morning Posts n.	\$29

CORRECTED TO MONDAY TUESDAY JANUARY 8, 1918.

BENJAMIN & POTTS,
Share and General Brokers,
Princes Building.
Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T	3/34
Demand	3/34
30 d/s	3/1
60 d/s	3/1 1/2
4 m/s	3/1 1/2
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	139 1/2
T/T Japan	141 1/2
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	75
co & New York	165 1/2
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	420
Demand, Paris	420 1/2

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	3/2
4 m/s. D/P	3/2 1/2
6 m/s. L/C	3/2 1/2
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	3/2 1/2
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	74 1/2
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	435
6 m/s. France	440
Demand, Germany	440
Demand, New York	73 1/2
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Madras	146
Demand, Singapore	130 1/2
On Haiphong	12 1/2 prem.
On Saigon	12 1/2 prem.
On Bangkok	50 1/2
Sovereign	4.45 Nom
Gold Leaf, per oz.	41.20
Bar Silver, per oz.	45 1/4

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER. \$100.	
Chinese	20 cts. pieces 64 1/2 dis.
Hongkong 10 cts.	64 1/2 dis.
Hongkong 20 cts.	64 1/2 dis.

BANKS

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

行銀業實法中

Capital (Paid up) — Francs 45,000,000

(1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors — Andre Berthelot.

General Manager — A. J. Pernette.

HEAD OFFICE: 74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS

BRANCHES: PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, and HAIGON.

BANKERS.

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour l'Avancement du Développement et Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Rodmond & Co.

In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. BOUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH: Queen's Building, Tel. No. 2352

5, Chater Road.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

1.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M. Every 15 MIN.

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BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital

RESERVE FUNDS:

Standing

£1,500,000 at 2 1/2%

— \$15,000,000

Silver

— \$18,500,000

Reserve Liability of

Proprietors

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. Mr. S. H. Ho — Chairman

Hon. Mr. C. E. Ho — Deputy Chairman

Hon. Mr. C. E. Ho — Deputy Chairman

Hon. Mr. C. E. Ho — Deputy Chairman

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“Embassy”

The Perfect Cigarette

QUALITY is the point
which is necessary
in an enjoyable
Cigarette.

In
Tins
of

25 & 50

In
Boxes
of

That's why
“EMBASSY”
VIRGINIA No. 77
has been justly
described as
THE CIGARETTE
DE LUXE.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

POST-OFFICE.

The Parcel Post Service to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Ethiopia, French S. Mail Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Service to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunnan and Mongolia and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words “For delivery by the Chinese Post Office.”

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:—
Parcel post over 5 lbs. 90 cents.
Do. 7 lbs. \$1.80
Do. 11 lbs. 2.70

No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the unmanufactured articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom either by letter post or by parcel post.

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured including gold coin and articles consisting partly of or containing gold; All manufactures of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

The Parcel Post service to Aden (except in respect of parcels for military and naval addresses) has been suspended.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs limit that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.
Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.
Cheung Chow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.
Shatin, Shatin and Sheung Shui.—Week days, 4 p.m.
Aberdeen, Au Tan, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.
Canton, Sam Shui and Wai Kwoi.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Letters 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Except Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Panton and Samel.—Week days, 2 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Sham Shui.—Week days, 10 a.m.; 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.
Lai Chi.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 a.m.
Tai Po.—Week days, 9.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Except Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Panton and Samel.—Week days, 2 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Sham Shui.—Week days, 10 a.m.; 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

January 8d. 11h. 31m.—No return from Japan, Vladivostok and Indo-China. Moderate increase of pressure have occurred at the majority of reporting stations; the anticyclone has attained abnormal intensity.

Strong monsoon will continue along the China Coast, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st 0.00 inches against an average of 0.18 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast
1 Hongkong to Cap Rock	N. & N.E. winds, fresh; fine.
2 Formosa Channel	N. winds, strong.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lantau	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.
January 8, 1918.

Station	Hour	Barometer	Temperature	Humidity	Winds	Force	Weather
Victoria	4a	30.55	54	87	naw	6b	
Kowloon	4a	30.55	54	87	naw	6b	
Shanghai	4a	30.55	54	87	naw	6b	
Amoy	4a	30.55	54	87	naw	6b	
Swatow	4a	30.55	54	87	naw	6b	
Taihou	4a	30.55	54	87	naw	6b	
Tsichu	4a	30.55	54	87	naw	6b	
Lantau	4a	30.55	54	87	naw	6b	
Kowloon	4a	30.55	54	87	naw	6b	
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Amoy	4a	30.55	54	87	naw	6b	
Swatow	4a	30.55	54	87	naw	6b	
Taihou	4a	30.55	54	87	naw	6b	
Tsichu	4a	30.55	54	87	naw	6b	
Lantau	4a	30.55	54	87	naw	6b	

O. W. JEFFRIES—Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, Jan. 8, 1918.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in vacuum, minus the height of the station, 100 feet.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c clear, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q equally, r rain, s sun, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

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ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Tuesday, 8th January, 1918.

The Great Magnificent Photo Play.

IN 5 PARTS.

“THE KAISER’S SPY.”

Featuring Mr. POUGAUD in the
“ROLE OF THE DETECTIVE CHANTECOG.”

Comics:

“RIDING THE GOAT.”

Note: Owing to so many seats having been booked for Saturdays’ Matinees, and not taken up, the Management has decided not to reserve seats for the 5.15 performance. Season ticket holders only will be allowed to reserve their seats.

Booking at ANDERSON’S.

UNUSUAL SHOWERS.

Strange Things from the Sky.

Periodical “showers” of fish, frogs, toads, and the like have been reported ever since man has had sense enough to exercise his faculties of observation. The most remarkable thing about these stories, thinks an editorial writer in the *Scientific American* (New York), is that so few persons believe them. The wonder is not that they occur, but that they occur so seldom. Everybody, he says, has seen him lead carry away light objects like leaves and scraps of paper; and tornadoes and hurricanes transport much heavier articles. At Beauregard, Mass., April 22, 1883, the solid iron screw of a cotton-press, weighing 675 pounds, was carried 900 feet. On another occasion a hen-coop weighing 75 pounds was transported four miles. He goes on to call attention to other similar occurrences:—

“In a tornado at Mt. Carmel, Ill., a piece of a tin roof was carried 15 miles and a sharp spike 17 miles. What goes up must come down. We know from the facts first cited, that the fall of so light and common an object as a frog, for example, must happen rather frequently in any part of the world subject to high winds.

“In the May number of the *Monthly Weather Review*, Mr. W. L. McAtee, of the United States Biological Survey, presents an interesting digest, drawn from a wide range of literature, of the facts and fables hitherto recorded concerning showers of organic matter. In many of these cases facts and fables are intermingled. For instance, various kinds of red rain have been known to occur, but they have been erroneously described as showers of blood; deposits of pollen are described as sulphur; showers of ‘worms’ are sometimes reported when heavy rains or melting snow, by saturating the soil have driven the larvae of soldier beetles or other insects out of their hibernating quarters, and so forth.

“Blood rains figure in all the ancient and medieval chronicles, and so what goes under this name must be a fairly common phenomenon.

“Some blood rains,” says Mr. McAtee, “have been found to be the menstrual fluid ejected by large numbers of certain lepidoptera simultaneously emerging from their chrysalides; other red rains are due to the rapid multiplication in raindrops of algae and of rotifers containing red coloring matter; ‘red snow’ is derived from the presence of similar organisms. But in no case have they rained down, except in the sense that their

English papers to hand contain the interesting announcement of the marriage at the British Consulate in Paris of Miss Alice Lenox Simpson on the 31st October to Major General W. H. Grey, R.E., C.B., the two witnesses being Colonel Rhys Williams of the Grenadier Guards, and Sir Henry Austin Lee of the British Embassy. Owing to war-exigencies the groom, who is a cousin of Viscount Grey’s, and is just back from Mesopotamia, was forced to leave immediately for Italy with the British army, which is reinforcing the Italians. The bride, who has been nursing with a British Red Cross Unit for two years on the Loos front, is the youngest sister of Mr. B. Lenox Simpson (‘Patnam Vase’) and is twenty-three years old. She was born at Saratov, and will be remembered at Tientsin where her father was Commissioner of Customs a decade ago.—N. C. Daily Mail.

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SAVING OF HUMAN CAPITAL.

National Children’s Bureau on Working Conditions.

The struggle of nine of the warring countries to strengthen their human resources by making labour conditions tolerable for children who must work, and by providing schools to teach them how to do better work, are recounted in “Child Labour in Warring Countries,” a brief review of foreign reports just issued by the National Children’s Bureau.

“The prospect for better industrial education for England has lately been strengthened,” says a statement by the Bureau, “by the Bill introduced in the British Parliament by Mr. Herbert Fisher, president of the Board of Education. The bill fixes the compulsory school attendance age at fourteen, without the present exemptions, and requires that all working children under eighteen spend at least 390 hours a year in continuation school.”

“In Italy, as well as in France and England, standards of labour protection were relaxed at the beginning of the war, only to be restored and strengthened as experience showed that long hours, night and Sunday work, with their evil effects on health and efficiency, did not pay.

“And Russia, according to information received since the bulletin went to press, has found it necessary to withdraw the power given her Minister of Labour and Industry early in the war to grant exemptions to concerns doing war work from the laws regulating hours and the employment of women and children under sixteen.”

“Canada, New Zealand, and Australia have maintained practically unchanged through three years of war strain their high standards of protection for working children.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on
FRIDAY,
the 11th January, 1918,
commencing at 2.30 p.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

A Large Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture comprising:—

Tapestry covered drawing room suite, morocco covered dining chairs, extension dining tables, teak sideboard, dinner wagon, teak ice chest, teak bookcases and chiffoniers, tea and card tables, engravings, glass and cutlery, E. P. ware, crockery, electric fittings, etc., etc.

Fine double brass and brass mounted bedsteads, double and single teak wardrobes, toilet tables, washstands, toilet crockery, etc., etc.

Several Typewriters (Underwood, Oliver, etc.).
Grand Piano by Winkelmann (in fine condition.)

Also

A Large Assortment of Ornaments

Comprising:—
Bronze figures (European and Chinese) brass vases, fine brass tea kettle, brass incense burners, porcelain vases, lacquerware, etc., etc.

And

1 Japanese Silver Teaset.

1 E. P. Tantalus with cut glass Bottles.

The above have been removed to Sales Rooms for convenience of sale.

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Catalogue will be issued.

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GEO. P. LAMMERT.

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